

Name: M. Umer farooq | Quiz Subject:
Biology

Time Remaining: 45/45 (Minutes)

Q.1

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The protein coat of viruses is called _____ and it encloses the viral _____:

- (a) Envelope, genome
- (b) Capsid, genome
- (c) Capsid, capsomeres
- (d) Envelope, nucleocapsid

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Correct Answer:

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Time Remaining: 44/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.2

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

HIV infects _____ and the defects in these cells lead to failure in _____ system:

- (a) Helper T-lymphocytes, immune
- (b) Killer T-lymphocytes, immune
- (c) Helper T-lymphocytes, circulatory
- (d) Neurons, CNS

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



1 B

Q.3

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

HIV is:

- (a) RNA enveloped (b) RNA non-enveloped
(c) DNA enveloped (d) DNA non-enveloped

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Correct Answer:

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

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1 B

Q.4

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The complete, mature and infectious particle is known as:

- (a) Viriod
(c) Virion

- (b) Virus
(d) None of these

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Correct Answer:

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1 B

Q.5

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Animal and plant viruses may be:

- (a) Tadpole shape (b) Cubical or helical
(c) Spherical (d) Polyhedron or helical

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[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)**Correct Answer:**☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D[Next](#)[Back](#)



1 B

Q.6

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Virus classification is based on:

- (a) Host organisms
- (b) Other structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these

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1 B

Q.7

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The internationally agreed system of virus classification is based on

- (a) The structure and composition of the virus particle (virion)
- (b) Structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.8

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Bacteriophage attacks bacteria:

- (a) It is a DNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- (b) It is an RNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- (c) It is a DNA virus with a polyhedral tail
- (d) It is an RNA virus with a polyhedral tail

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[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)**Correct Answer:**☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D**Next****Back**



1 B

Q.9

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

More than _____ types of viral plant diseases are known:

(a) 1000

(b) 2000

(c) 4000

(d) 500

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Correct Answer:



A



B



C



D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.10

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Most _____ discovered till to date e.g., tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), have an RNA genome:

- (a) Animal viruses (b) Bacteriophages
(c) Plant viruses (d) Oncoviruses

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.11

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The capsid of TMV is:

- (a) Spherical (b) Tadpole shaped
(c) Icosahedral (d) Rod shaped

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.12

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

_____ causes warts:

- (a) Picomovirus (b) Papovirus
(c) Rous sarcoma virus (d) Paramyxovirus

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Next

Back



1 B

Q.13

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

_____ causes polio:

- (a) Picomovirus (b) Papovirus
(c) Rous sarcoma virus (d) Paramyxovirus

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Correct Answer:

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.14

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Viruses having a polyhedral capsid with a glycoprotein spike at each vertex:

- (a) Influenza viruses (b) Bacteriophage
(c) Tobacco mosaic virus (d) Adenoviruses

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

[Next](#)[Back](#)



1 B

Q.15

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Pox virus is:

- (a) Double-stranded (dsDNA)
- (b) Single-stranded DNA (ssDNA)
- (c) Double-stranded RNA (dsRNA)
- (d) Single-stranded RNA (ssRNA)

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1 B

Q.16

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The retrovirus that leads to AIDS

- (a) Has no envelope
- (b) Contains RNA in its genome
- (c) Uses reverse transcriptase to convert DNA to RNA
- (d) Multiplies only within the brain cells of the body

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Correct Answer:

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.17

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

A virus is made up of:

- (a) Protein coat and nucleic acid
- (b) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.18

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- (a) Virion (b) Capsid
(c) Peplomers (d) Capsomers

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.19

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

A fully formed infectious viral particle is called:

- (a) Virion
(c) Capsid

- (b) Viriod
(d) Virusoid

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.20

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Choose the wrong statement:

- (a) Capsomere is a subunit of the capsid
- (b) Capsomeres self-assemble to form the capsid
- (c) Viruses can multiply only in living cells of animals, plants, or bacteria
- (d) All the statements are true

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.21

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Viruses are considered nonliving because they:

- (a) Do not mutate
- (b) Do not locomote
- (c) Cannot reproduce independently
- (d) Have nucleic acid

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Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.22

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which of these are found in all viruses?

- (a) Envelope, nucleic acid, capsid
- (b) DNA, RNA and proteins
- (c) Proteins and nucleic acid
- (d) Protein, carbohydrate, lipids

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.23

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which of these is a true statement?

- (a) Viruses carry with them their own ribosome for protein formation
- (b) New viral ribosomes form after viral DNA enters the cell
- (c) Viruses use the host ribosomes for their own needs
- (d) Viruses do not need ribosomes for protein formation

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1 B

Q.24

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which part of an animal virus is not reproduced in multiple copies?

- (a) Envelope (b) Protein
(c) Capsid (d) Ribosome

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Correct Answer:

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.25

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

RNA retroviruses have a special enzyme that:

- (a) Disintegrates host DNA
- (b) Polymerizes host DNA
- (c) Transcribes viral RNA to DNA
- (d) Translates host DNA

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1 B

Q.26

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which of the following illness is caused by a retrovirus?

- (a) Typhoid
(c) AIDS

- (b) Malaria
(d) Sleeping sickness

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Correct Answer:

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.27

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The HIV primarily infects:

- (a) Plasma cells (b) Helper T-cells
(c) All white blood cells (d) Red blood cells

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Time Remaining: 40/45 (Minutes)

1 B

Q.28

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

A virus is made up of:

- (a) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (b) Protein coat and nucleic acid
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.29

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- (a) Virion (b) Peplomers
(c) Capsomeres (d) Capsid

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.30

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

A virion is:

- (a) The viral capsid
- (b) An intact infectious viral particle
- (c) Lysogenic phage
- (d) Lytic phage

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1 B

Q.31

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

HIV is a retrovirus that infects and colonizes cells in the:

- (a) Immune system
- (b) Immune system and the central nervous system
- (c) Endocrine system
- (d) Immune system and endocrine system

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.32

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which of the following is a symptom of AIDS?

- (a) Fever
- (b) Swollen lymph nodes
- (c) Tiredness
- (d) All of the above

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1 B

Q.33

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

HIV can also spread through

- (a) Sharing water
- (b) Breathing in infected droplets
- (c) Sharing needles
- (d) Hugging

[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)**Correct Answer:**☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D[Next](#)[Back](#)



1 B

Q.34

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

How many stages of HIV infection exist?

(a) 3

(c) 1

(b) 2

(d) No stages

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[Click Here if Image Doesn't Load](#)**Correct Answer:**

A



B



C



D

Next**Back**



1 B

Q.35

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

In individuals with HIV, opportunistic infections are:

- (a) More frequent (b) Less frequent
(c) Non-existent (d) None of the above

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Correct Answer:

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.36

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Where did HIV originate?

- (a) A chimpanzee
- (b) Mad cow disease
- (c) A strain of the hepatitis virus
- (d) All of the above

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1 B

Q.37

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

What is AIDS?

- (a) A fungal infection
- (b) A rare blood cancer caused by HIV
- (c) A group of diseases caused by HIV
- (d) The final stage of HIV

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1 B

Q.38

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

How does HIV become AIDS?

- (a) HIV attacks the T cells
- (b) HIV makes multiple copies of itself.
- (c) HIV destroys cells in the body
- (d) All of the above

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1 B

Q.39

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

Which is not considered a common method of transmission for HIV?

- (a) Blood (b) Genital secretions
(c) Breast milk (d) Urine

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Correct Answer:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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1 B

Q.40

Test 1 Variety of Life

Biology Unit Wise

In asymptomatic carriers of AIDS, the symptoms disappear and there are no other symptoms for:

- (a) Three months or longer
- (b) Six months or longer
- (c) Nine months or longer
- (d) Twelve months or longer

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Correct Answer:

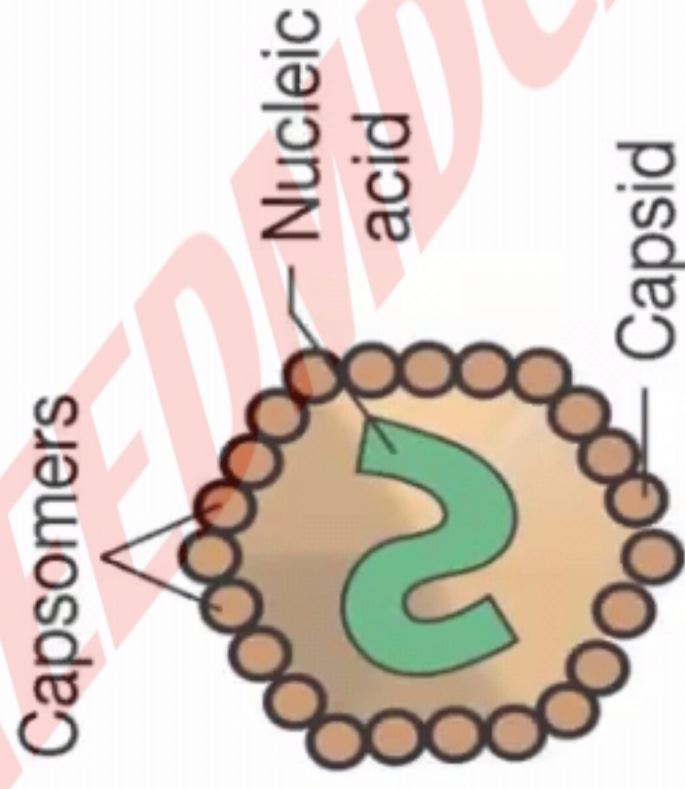
☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

[Submit Quiz](#)[Back](#)

01

The protein coat of viruses is called _____ and it encloses the viral _____.

- (a) Envelope, genome
- (b) Capsid, genome**
- (c) Capsid, capsomeres
- (d) Envelope, nucleocapsid

**02**

HIV infects _____ and the defects in these cells lead to failure in _____ system:

- (a) Helper T-lymphocytes, immune**
- (b) Killer T-lymphocytes, immune
- (c) Helper T-lymphocytes, circulatory
- (d) Neurons, CNS

No Notes.

02

HIV infects _____ and the defects in these cells lead to failure in

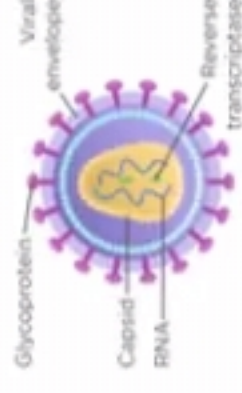
_____ system:

- (a) **Helper T-lymphocytes, immune**
- (b) Killer T-lymphocytes, immune
- (c) Helper T-lymphocytes, circulatory
- (d) Neurons, CNS

03

HIV is:

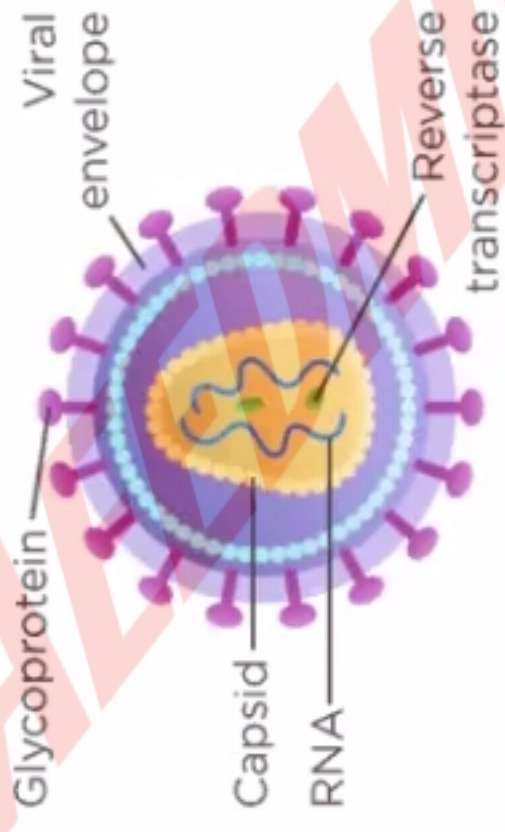
- (a) **RNA enveloped**
- (b) RNA non-enveloped
- (c) DNA enveloped
- (d) DNA non-enveloped



No Notes.

03**HIV is:**

- (a) RNA enveloped**
- (b) RNA non-enveloped
- (c) DNA enveloped
- (d) DNA non-enveloped

**04**

The complete, mature and infectious particle is known as:

- (a) Virioid
- (b) Virus
- (c) Virion**
- (d) None of these

No Notes.

SHOW TASKBAR

END SLIDE SHOW

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10:38 AM

Next slide

04

The complete, mature and infectious particle is known as:
(a) Viriod
(b) Virus
(c) **Virion**
(d) None of these

05

Animal and plant viruses may be:
(a) Tadpole shape
(b) Cubical or helical
(c) Spherical
(d) **Polyhedron or helical**

No Notes.

Unmute

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Participants

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Slide 5 of 41

29

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DISPLAY SETTINGS

END SLIDE SHOW

0:01:17

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Next slide

05

Animal and plant viruses may be:

- (a) Tadpole shape
- (b) Cubical or helical
- (c) Spherical
- (d) Polyhedron or helical

06

Virus classification is based on:

- (a) Host organisms
- (b) Other structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these

No Notes.

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Next slide

06**Virus classification is based on:**

- (a) Host organisms
- (b) Other structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these**

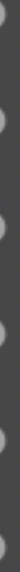
07

The internationally agreed system of virus classification is based on

- (a) The structure and composition of the virus particle (virion)**
- (b) Structural characters such as morphology and type of genome
- (c) Mode of action in the host
- (d) All of these

No Notes.

Slide 7 of 41



A' A'

07

The internationally agreed system of virus classification is based on

(a) **The structure and composition of the virus particle (virion)**

(b) Structural characters such as morphology and type of genome

(c) Mode of action in the host

(d) All of these

08

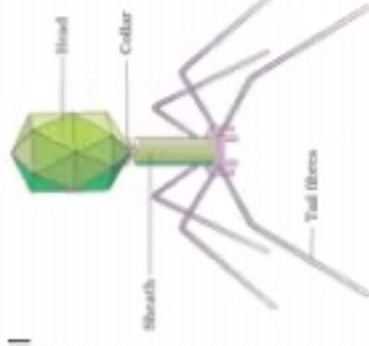
Bacteriophage attacks bacteria:

(a) It is a DNA virus with a rod-shaped tail

(b) It is an RNA virus with a rod-shaped tail

(c) **It is a DNA virus with a polyhedral tail**

(d) It is an RNA virus with a polyhedral tail

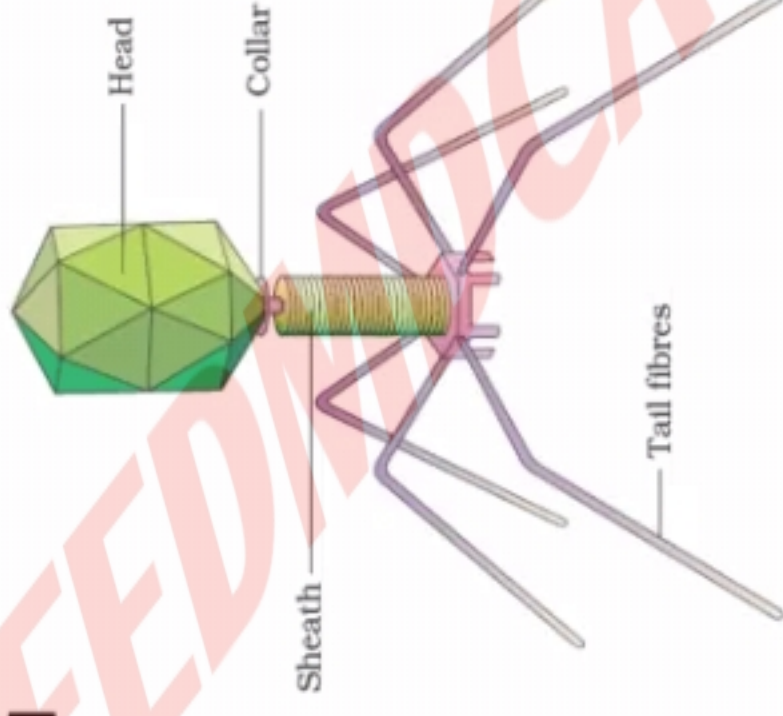


No Notes.

08

Bacteriophage attacks bacteria:

- (a) It is a DNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- (b) It is an RNA virus with a rod-shaped tail
- (c) It is a DNA virus with a polyhedral tail**
- (d) It is an RNA virus with a polyhedral tail



09

More than _____ types of viral plant diseases are known:

- (a) 1000
- (b) 2000**
- (c) 4000
- (d) 500

No Notes.

09

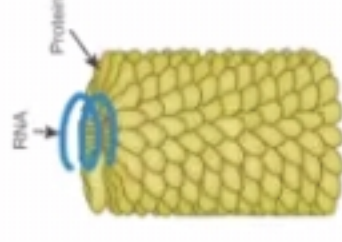
More than _____ types of viral plant diseases are known:

- (a) 1000
- (b) 2000**
- (c) 4000
- (d) 500

10

Most _____ discovered till to date e.g., tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), have an RNA genome:

- (a) Animal viruses
- (b) Bacteriophages
- (c) Plant viruses**
- (d) Oncoviruses

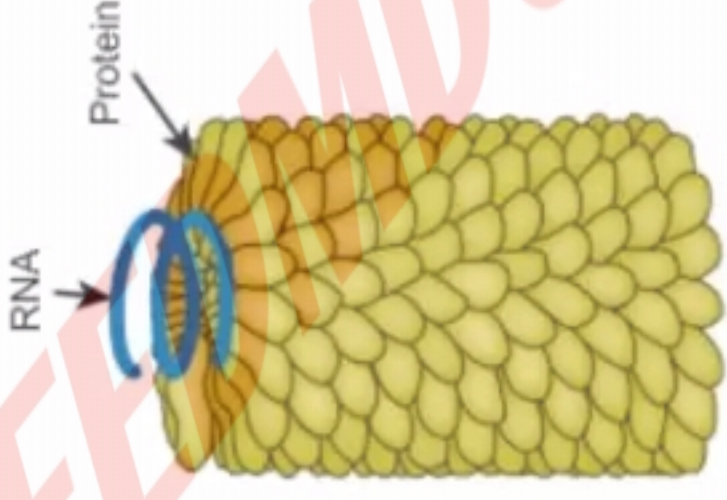


No Notes.

10

Most _____ discovered till to date e.g., tobacco mosaic virus (TMV), have an RNA genome:

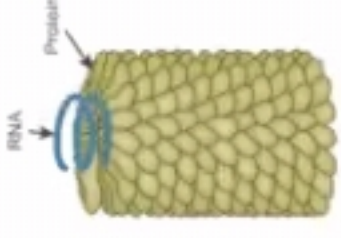
- (a) Animal viruses
- (b) Bacteriophages
- (c) Plant viruses**
- (d) Oncoviruses



11

The capsid of TMV is:

- (a) Spherical
- (b) Tadpole shaped
- (c) Icosahedral
- (d) Rod shaped**

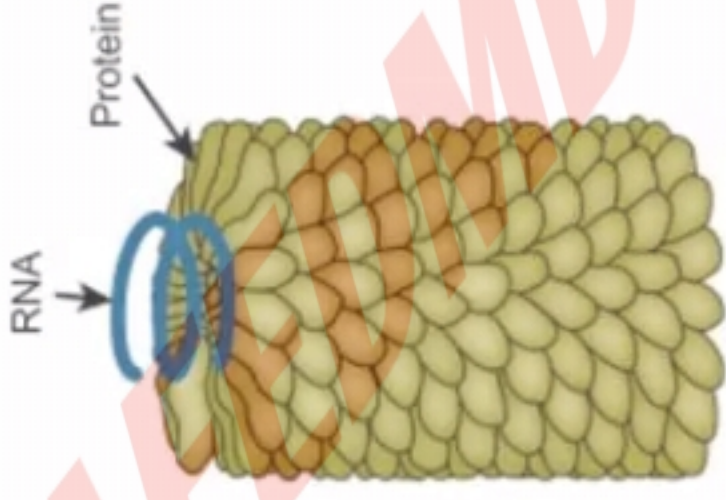


No Notes.

11

The capsid of TMV is:

- (a) Spherical
- (b) Tadpole shaped
- (c) Icosahedral
- (d) Rod shaped**

**12**

_____ causes warts:

- (a) Picomovirus
- (b) Papovirus**
- (c) Rous sarcoma virus
- (d) Paramyxovirus



No Notes.

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Next slide

12

_____ causes warts:

- (a) Picomovirus
- (b) Papovirus**
- (c) Rous sarcoma virus
- (d) Paramyxovirus



13

_____ causes polio:

- (a) Picomovirus**
- (b) Papovirus
- (c) Rous sarcoma virus
- (d) Paramyxovirus

No Notes.

A' A'

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10:40 AM

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13

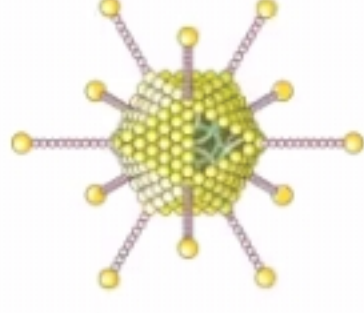
_____ causes polio:

- (a) **Picomovirus**
- (b) Papovirus
- (c) Rous sarcoma virus
- (d) Paramyxovirus

14

Viruses having a polyhedral capsid with a glycoprotein spike at each vertex:

- (a) Influenza viruses
- (b) Bacteriophage
- (c) Tobacco mosaic virus
- (d) **Adenoviruses**



No Notes.

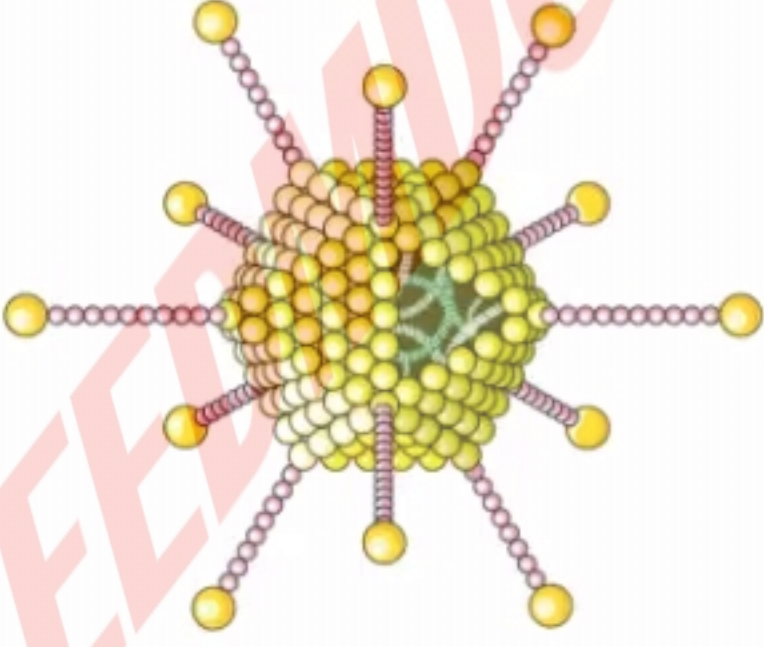


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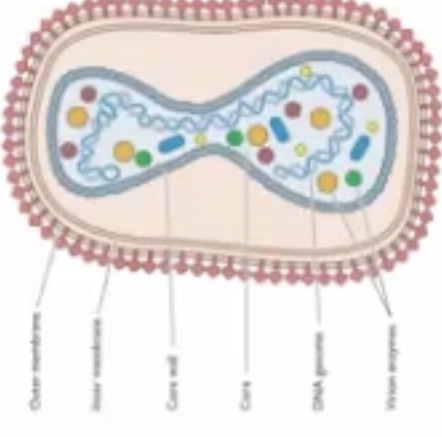
Viruses having a polyhedral capsid with a glycoprotein spike at each vertex:

- (a) Influenza viruses
- (b) Bacteriophage
- (c) Tobacco mosaic virus
- (d) Adenoviruses**

**15**

Pox virus is:

- (a) Double-stranded (dsDNA)**
- (b) Single-stranded DNA (ssDNA)
- (c) Double-stranded RNA (dsRNA)
- (d) Single-stranded RNA (ssRNA)

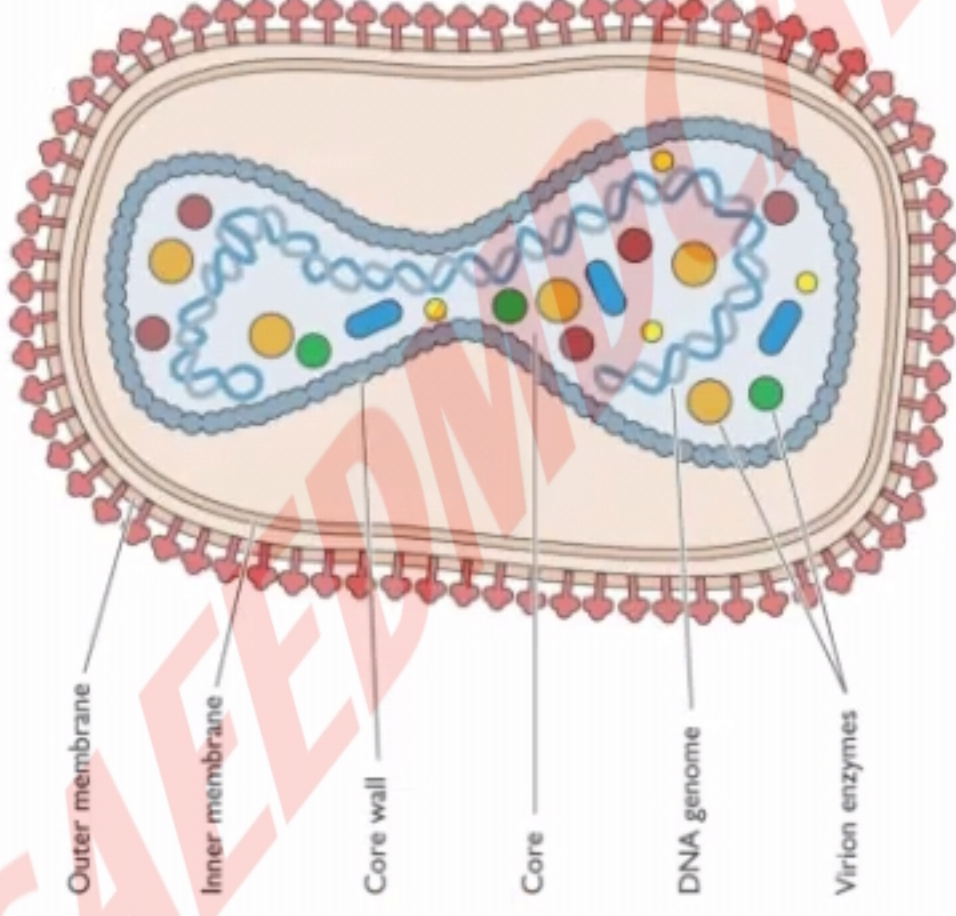


No Notes.

15

Pox virus is:

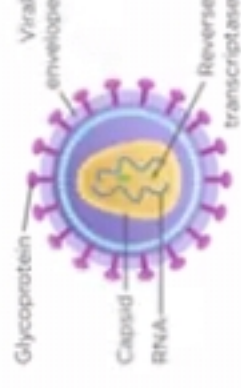
- (a) **Double-stranded (dsDNA)**
- (b) Single-stranded DNA (ssDNA)
- (c) Double-stranded RNA (dsRNA)
- (d) Single-stranded RNA (ssRNA)



16

The retrovirus that leads to AIDS:

- (a) Has no envelope
- (b) **Contains RNA in its genome**
- (c) Uses reverse transcriptase to convert DNA to RNA
- (d) Multiplies only within the brain cells of the body

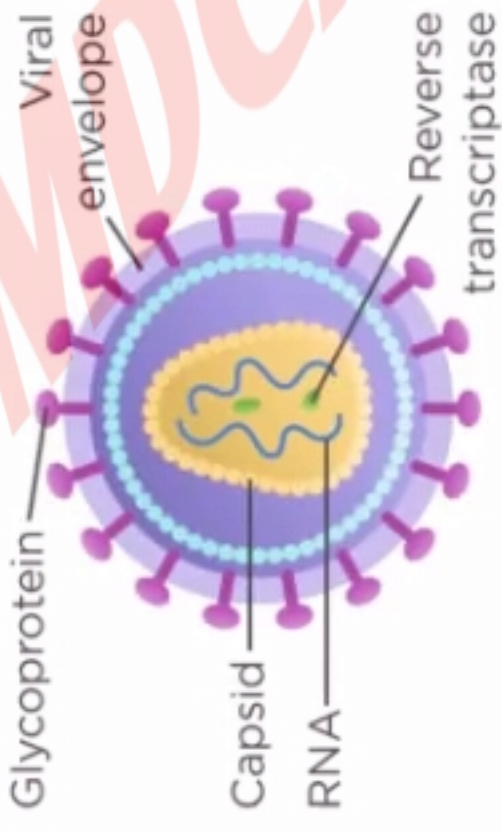


No Notes.

16

The retrovirus that leads to AIDS:

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- (b) Contains RNA in its genome**
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- (d) Multiplies only within the brain cells of the body

**17**

A virus is made up of:

- (a) Protein coat and nucleic acid**
- (b) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

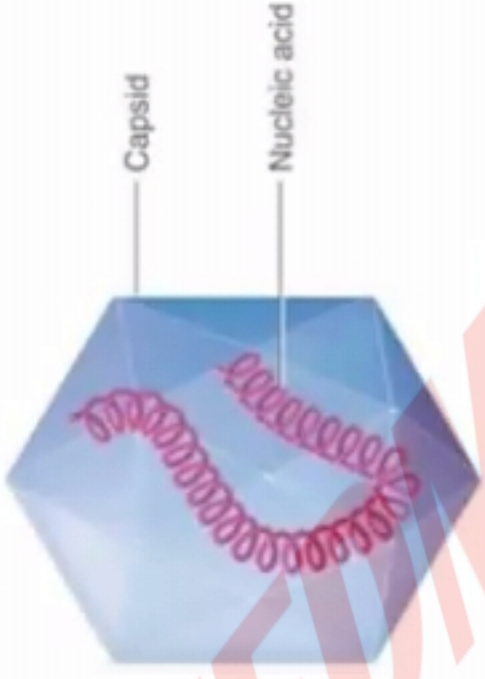


No Notes.

17

A virus is made up of:

- (a) **Protein coat and nucleic acid**
- (b) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

**18**

The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- (a) Virion
- (b) **Capsid**
- (c) Peplomers
- (d) Capsomers



No Notes.

18

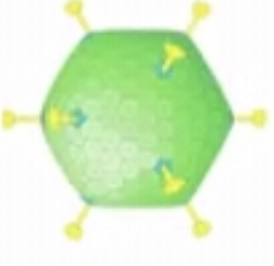
The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- (a) Virion
- (b) Capsid**
- (c) Peplomers
- (d) Capsomers

**19**

A fully formed infectious viral particle is called:

- (a) Virion**
- (b) Viriod
- (c) Capsid
- (d) Virusoid

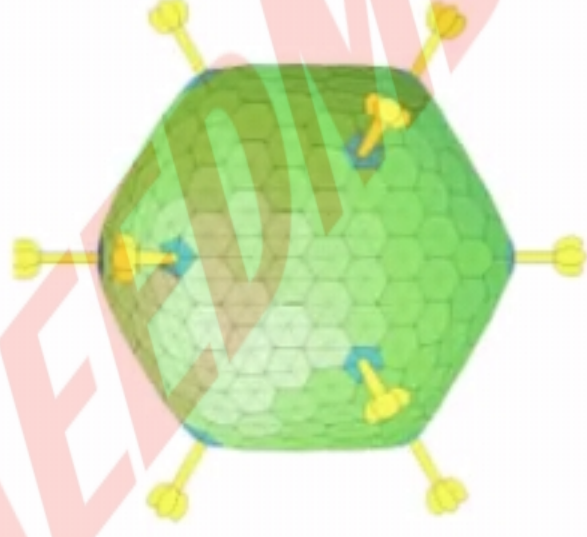


No Notes.

19

A fully formed infectious viral particle is called:

- (a) **Virion**
- (b) Viriod
- (c) Capsid
- (d) Virusoid



Choose the wrong statement:

- (a) Capsomere is a subunit of the capsid
- (b) Capsomeres self-assemble to form the capsid
- (c) Viruses can multiply only in living cells of animals, plants, or bacteria

(d) **All the statements are true**

20

No Notes.

Choose the wrong statement:

- (a) Capsomere is a subunit of the capsid
- (b) Capsomeres self-assemble to form the capsid
- (c) Viruses can multiply only in living cells of animals, plants, or bacteria

(d) All the statements are true

20**21**

Viruses are considered non-living because they:

- (a) Do not mutate
- (b) Do not locomote
- (c) Cannot reproduce independently**
- (d) Have nucleic acid

No Notes.

0:04:55



10:42 AM

Next slide

21

Viruses are considered non-living because they:

- (a) Do not mutate
- (b) Do not locomote
- (c) **Cannot reproduce independently**
- (d) Have nucleic acid

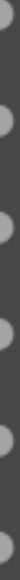
22

Which of these are found in all viruses?

- (a) Envelope, nucleic acid, capsid
- (b) DNA, RNA and proteins
- (c) **Proteins and nucleic acid**
- (d) Protein, carbohydrate, lipids

No Notes.

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A' A'

0:06:00 || ↺

10:43 AM

Next slide

23

Which of these is a true statement?

- (a) Viruses carry with them their own ribosome for protein formation
- (b) New viral ribosomes form after viral DNA enters the cell
- (c) Viruses use the host ribosomes for their own needs**
- (d) Viruses do not need ribosomes for protein formation

24

Which part of an animal virus is not reproduced in multiple copies?

- (a) Envelope**
- (b) Protein
- (c) Capsid
- (d) Ribosome

No Notes.

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• • • • • • • • • •

A' A'

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10:43 AM

Next slide

24

Which part of an animal virus is not reproduced in multiple copies?

- (a) **Envelope**
- (b) Protein
- (c) Capsid
- (d) Ribosome

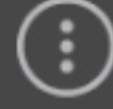
25

RNA retroviruses have a special enzyme that:

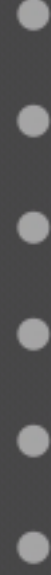
- (a) Disintegrates host DNA
- (b) Polymerizes host DNA
- (c) **Transcribes viral RNA to DNA**
- (d) Translates host DNA

No Notes.

A' A'



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10:43 AM

Next slide

25

RNA retroviruses have a special enzyme that:

- (a) Disintegrates host DNA
- (b) Polymerizes host DNA
- (c) Transcribes viral RNA to DNA**
- (d) Translates host DNA

26

Which of the following illness is caused by a retrovirus?

- (a) Typhoid
- (b) Malaria
- (c) AIDS**
- (d) Sleeping sickness

No Notes.

Next slide

27

The HIV primarily infects:

- (a) Plasma cells
(b) **Helper T-cells**
(c) All white blood cells
(d) Red blood cells

No Notes.

26

Which of the following illness is caused by a retrovirus?

- (a) Typhoid
- (b) Malaria
- (c) AIDS
- (d) Sleeping sickness

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10:44 AM

Next slide

27

The HIV primarily infects:

- (a) Plasma cells
- (b) Helper T-cells**
- (c) All white blood cells
- (d) Red blood cells

28

A virus is made up of:

- (a) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (b) Protein coat and nucleic acid**
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

No Notes.

A' A'

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0:07:05 || ↺

10:44 AM

Next slide

28

A virus is made up of:

- (a) Protein coat and mitochondria
- (b) Protein coat and nucleic acid**
- (c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane
- (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane

29

The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called:

- (a) Virion
- (b) Peplomers
- (c) Capsomeres
- (d) Capsid**

No Notes.

0:07:25 || ↺

10:44 AM

Next slide

30

A virion is:

- (a) The viral capsid
- (b) An intact infectious viral particle**
- (c) Lysogenic phage
- (d) Lytic phage

31

HIV is a retrovirus that infects and colonizes cells in the:

- (a) Immune system**
- (b) Immune system and the central nervous system
- (c) Endocrine system
- (d) Immune system and endocrine system

No Notes.

A' A'

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Next slide

32

Which of the following is a symptom of AIDS?

- (a) Fever
- (b) Swollen lymph nodes
- (c) Tiredness
- (d) All of the above**

22

HIV can also spread through

- (a) Sharing water
(b) Breathing in infected droplets
(c) Sharing needles
(d) Hugging

No Notes.

0:08:10



10:45 AM

Next slide

33

HIV can also spread through

- (a) Sharing water
- (b) Breathing in infected droplets
- (c) **Sharing needles**
- (d) Hugging

34

How many stages of HIV infection exist?

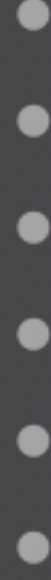
- (a) **3**
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) No stages

No Notes.

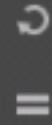
A' A'



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10:45 AM

Next slide

34

How many stages of HIV infection exist?

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) No stages

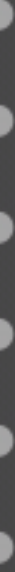
35

In individuals with HIV, opportunistic infections are:

- (a) More frequent
- (b) Less frequent
- (c) Non-existent
- (d) None of the above

No Notes.

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A' A'

35

In individuals with HIV, opportunistic infections are:

(a) **More frequent**

(b) Less frequent

(c) Non-existent

(d) None of the above

36

Where did HIV originate?

(a) **A chimpanzee**

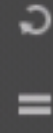
(b) Mad cow disease

(c) A strain of the hepatitis virus

(d) All of the above

No Notes.

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10:46 AM

Next slide

36

Where did HIV originate?

- (a) **A chimpanzee**
- (b) Mad cow disease
- (c) A strain of the hepatitis virus
- (d) All of the above

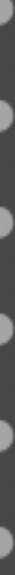
37

What is AIDS?

- (a) A fungal infection
- (b) A rare blood cancer caused by HIV
- (c) A group of diseases caused by HIV
- (d) **The final stage of HIV**

No Notes.

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A' A'

37

What is AIDS?

- (a) A fungal infection
- (b) A rare blood cancer caused by HIV
- (c) A group of diseases caused by HIV
- (d) The final stage of HIV**

38

How does HIV become AIDS?

- (a) HIV attacks the T cells
- (b) HIV makes multiple copies of itself.
- (c) HIV destroys cells in the body
- (d) All of the above**

No Notes.

0:09:19



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Next slide

38**How does HIV become AIDS?**

- (a) HIV attacks the T cells
- (b) HIV makes multiple copies of itself.
- (c) HIV destroys cells in the body
- (d) All of the above**

39**Which is not considered a common method of transmission for HIV?**

- (a) Blood
- (b) Genital secretions
- (c) Breast milk
- (d) Urine**

No Notes.

39

Which is not considered a common method of transmission for HIV?

- (a) Blood
- (b) Genital secretions
- (c) Breast milk
- (d) Urine**

40

In asymptomatic carriers of AIDS, the symptoms disappear and there are no other symptoms for:

- (a) Three months or longer
- (b) Six months or longer
- (c) Nine months or longer**
- (d) Twelve months or longer

No Notes.

A' A'

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40

In asymptomatic carriers of AIDS, the symptoms disappear and there are no other symptoms for:

- (a) Three months or longer
- (b) Six months or longer
- (c) Nine months or longer**
- (d) Twelve months or longer

No Notes.